DRUG DISPOSAL

The DEA Perspective



Areas of Concern

- Unused medications, including controlled substances, are contaminating the nation's water system.
- Unintentional pharmaceutical poisonings of children, resulting in morbidity and mortality.
 - Of all unintentional injuries, poisonings accounted for 16.4%. 93.4% were drug related.

Areas of Concern Cont.

- Non-compliance of medicine regimen by the elderly resulting in increased disposal.
- Unused and expired pharmaceuticals generated by international donations.
- Lack of safe, secure and reliable disposal system.
- Emerging problem of "pharming": theft and social use/abuse of pharmaceuticals by teenagers. Who steal controlled substances from medicine cabinets and then bring them to a party to share.

Changing Landscapeof Drugs of Abuse



Farming



Pharming



STATE RESPONSE

"TAKE-BACK" PROGRAMS

Organized collections of unwanted medications in co-operation with a collection facility or event. Law enforcement must be present if controlled substances are collected.

PILOT AND EXISTING PROGRAMS

- Pharmaceuticals from Households: A Return Mechanism (PH:ARM)
- CLARK COUNTY: Unwanted Medication Return Program



DEA "CLOSED SYSTEM OF DISTRUBUTION"

- 21 USC 844(a): Illegal to possess a controlled substance unless one is the intended recipient.
- 21 USC 1301.24: Law enforcement agencies are exempt from the requirement of a DEA registration and thus are able to "receive" controlled substances from private individuals.
- 21 CFR 1307.21 (b): Procedure for disposing of controlled substances. (this section may be amended to accommodate future disposal programs)

Challenges

- To allow the Take-Back of Controlled Substances, Law enforcement agencies or a designated State Agency must take custody of the drugs and follow their procedures for destruction.
- Problems: Cost, Man-power, Law Enforcement agencies do not have to participate.
- DEA cannot receive and destroy these drugs.

Challenges

- Reverse Distributors can only received Controlled substances from DEA Registrants.
- Can we get the pharmaceutical industry to help with the cost of Take-Back and Drug Abuse Awareness programs?
- □ Can we promote the Prevention Aspect to State Governments?

SOLUTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

- Additional research should be conducted to evaluate environmental impact/harm from wasted pharmaceuticals and identify those with the highest risk of harm.
- Continued collaboration with community, law enforcement and drug prevention programs to provide secure collection and transportation disposal process.
- Lessons learned from Pilot Programs may provide alternatives to flushing of pharmaceuticals into the sewage system.